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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

ITALY CANNOT AFFORD THE DAN-GEROUS LUXURY OF WAR.

sial Smash-ups to Mer Trade, Workingmen Clamoring for Bread, and an Rapty National Treasury - England Alarmed by the Indax of Chasp Poreign Labor-Mr. Paruell Processes & Macyan and Cheerful Aspect to the Public Gase -Yestining the Series Comming Seas-th-The Popul Health Believ Than for Several Yesty-Hing Milan's Latest Pro-post to Servic-Hallan Opera in London.

LORDON, April 4.-Additional and striking LORDON, APTH 6.—Additional and striking proof of the chronic financial erisis in Italy, to which attention has more than once been drawn in this correspondence, has been afterded this week at Leghorn. Banks have suspended payment and fasteries have been been by the down. The great from of Court bood by the dozen. The great firm of Corradial has utterly collapsed. Its liabilities are attenated at more than 15,000,000 france and its assets practically nil. Giovanni Corradini. man over 60 years of age, universally trusted. proves to be a forger and a swindler, and, with other members and officers of the firm, is now singitive from justice, and may be on his way grace the ranks of the select Italian colony in New Orleans. He endeavored to create the impression that he had committed suiside by leaving a coat bearing his name on the banks of the River Arno: but he has been traced into France. The big has closed and 700 idle workmen are cursing Corradini and doubtless meditating how to get to the United States, which remains the arthly paradise in Italian eyes, notwithstandag occasional drawbacks.

Mayrogordato's bank. Kasser & Meyer Fazzinghi, Antonelli, and many other firms. arge and small, are involved in the Corradini trash and the streets of Leghorn swarm with spemployed workingmen and women, who will soon be in a state of semi-starvation.

At Genoa there have been numerous failures. including Lavarello's, the great shipping firm, those fleet of steamers is to be sold at auetion At Naples the municipal coffers are so empty that there is talk of replenishing them by means of a new pell tax. The national exshequer is scarcely in a better position. The premised economies in the administration have been carried out only on paper. The Ministers for War and Marine continue to demand more money than can be found for them, and the Minister of Finance has not yet hit upon the miraculous tax which will yield millions without utterly crushing an already everburdened people. Politicians whisper of grave financial scandals, but no one dare raise his roice to demand investigation and punishment tecause Deputies, ex-Ministers, and even Ministers are more or less involved.

Socially the situation daily becomes mo angerous. Orime is increasing, and with it the propertion of criminals who escape detection or sunishment. The revolutionary party is belder and more persistent, and in some owns has found expression in acts of violence. Three delegates, representing a thousand unoyed workmen, who waited the other day anon Signor Nicotera. Minister of the Interior. id him to his face that if the Government tid not great their demands they would pillage the city. Every night this week the pol mided, the ledgings of Socialists and Anarch-ist in Some, and theuseade of indemnatory analysises have been seized.

With full knowledge of all these things Sig-

per Criest and his ignoble satellites have been secretly fomenting the agitation against the United States and openly raving of venguance for the Italian blood shed at New Orleans Orispi who had thought himself more indisseasable to Italy than Bismarck was to Germany, has raged without ceasing against the men who brought about his fall and will besttate at nothing that will give him his revenge to regain power. He is prepared to risk namost European statesmen would be the cerresult of war by Italy, whether against the United States or in Europe, as a member of the Triple Alliance.

Crispi is not likely to succeed, however, and if Marquis Rudioi and his colleagues were in-slined to adventurous courses, which ali available evidence shows they are not, they know well enough that the country cannot afford dangerous luxuries.

I had an interview to-day with Mr. Huribert who has past returned from the Continent where he was at the beginning of the diplomatic outbreak between Ita'y and the United States. "There is much less excitement in lialy I believs," said Mr. Hurlbert, " over the ynching at New Orleans than there appears to e among the Italians in the United States. My wife and her si-ter are now in Rome, which is quite as full as usual with American travellers, where all menner of social festivities such as come with Easter are going on with no interruption of between American residents and he r Italian friends. The men lynched in New Oricane appear to have been chiefly Bloilians, and as the source impression provails in other parts of Italy that murder societies exert great political and social influence in Sicily. lotellizent Italians of northern and central Ital, are obviously inclined to believe that the Orleans victims probably got no more than they deserved. No temponsible Italians for a moment imagine that the United States or the State of Louisiana have intended any respect or injury to Italy throughout this stair. Their general sentiment is. I should that whatever Italians were lynched in New Orleans were lynched, not because they rece Italians, but because they were murderco. ju-t as in the sixteenth century the Spanards in Florida murdered certain Frenchmen. set as Frenchmen, but as heretics.

"If any Italian patriot sets forth, like the allant Gascoigne gentleman of that time, to vence his slaughtered countrymen, he is more likely to come from Chicago than from Rome. Politically in Italy there is little doubt the matter might have injured the newly established Catinet of Marquis Rudini had not an opportunity been afforded him at Washington jo wave the Italian flag vigorously in the eres of the nation. Signor Crispi is a Sicilian. and the Sicilians in Parliament and out of it would certainly have made political capital the affair bad a chance been given

"Was there not something like an altercation" I asked Mr. Huribert. "between the Italian Under Secretary of State and the Amer-

as Minister at Rome ?" Thave no knowledge of any such alterestion steep newspaper report, and no reason to suppose Mr. Porter would have converted the the American Constitution. Doubtless it was afertunate that the Italian Foreign Secretary res absent from Rome when Mr. Porter called at the department, but the correspondence be-tween Baron di Fava and Mr. Blaine as sent to Impe by cable seems to indicate that the nation was taken up by the Washington Govat from the first as a purely executive iter, and in a temper which is perhaps to segretted. No allusion appears to have been de to the very distinct provision made in the Constitution for dealing with cases arising between foreign Governments or their subjects and the Governments or citizens of the several sovereign States. Yet this would

power, meaning the power of the Supreme Court, shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority between a State or the citizens thereof and forsign States, citizens, or subjects; and it is further provided that in all cases in which a State shall be a party the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. Possibly President Har-rison and Mr. Blaine have had an unpleasant association with the Supreme Court arising out of the Behring Sea difficulty. But in this Italian business it might have prevented much unhandsome comment upon the power of the United States to pretect foreigners within its boundaries if the Department of State had pointed out to the Italian Minister the fact of this original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over cases in which a foreign State or subjects of a foreign State may believe injury and injustice to have been done by any State

of the Union or by its estisens. "It is difficult to suppose the Federal Governnent can wish foreign powers to understand that safety and the rights of foreigners residing in the United States under treaties can only be assured by Federal invasion of the rights of States. If that were the case, this Italian question would rapidly become an American question and a very serious one."

The troubles in New Orleans and Pennsylvania have caused attention here to be directed to the subject of immigration. In April last a return was ordered to be fur-nished by the customs officers to the Board of Trade of all aliens arriving in England from Antwerp, Hamburg, and the Baltic ports as it was mainly from these places that destitute Russians and Polish Jews made their way into this country. The foreign emigration agents who grow fat in this trade at the expense of England as well as of the United States, thereupon took steps to circumvent the British customs officers, and for months past large numbers of pauper aliens have reached England from the Black Bea and Mediterranean ports thereby escaping the record. The Board of Trade has consequently ordered that aliens coming to Engand from any part of Europe for any purpose whatsoever shall be officially registered and returns published monthly. The matter is not likely to be dropped for the increasing volume of pauper immigration is begining to cause real alarm. Already a society has been formed for the purpose of cheeking the evil and earnest effort is to be made to induce the great trade unions to take action. British capitalists have begun systematically to utilize this cheap foreign labor. Even now there are said to be great factories and sugar refineries in the outskirts of London, and at Liverpool and other towns in which seven-eighths of the unskilled work is done by foreigners, male and female. Yet British working people are only just beginning to realize how deeply their interests are involved.

The result of the North Sligo election is some what favorable to Mr. Parnell upon the face of it, and his opponents can scarcely conceal their disappointment. They confidently relied upon a majority of 2,000, and hoped for more. They are now trying to explain the reduced majority by the fact that the Parnellites received the support of the Tory and Unionist voters in the constituency, but that support on their own showing did not amount to more than 500 votes, and against it may very fairly be placed the pressure exercised by the priests in Collery's behalf-a pressure which in some districts was equivalent to intimidation. Mr. Parnell, who is now in London, is in almost buoyant spirits. The politing, he declares, ing and that his propagands is beginning to tell upon the people, who are daily becoming more acquainted with and better able to appreciate the grave and important issues at stake. He expects each succeeding election to show a diminution of the hoatile majority and is confident that the general election, when it comes, will show a complete revulsion of popular feeling in his lavor. The majority of his parliamentary colleagues, however, are not so sanguius, and Mr. Parnell himself has expressed the belief in private conversation that the utmost he can mplish at the general election is to win forty seats. The prospect, therefore, is not a

bright one for Ireland. What Talleyrand said of the death of Napoleon in 1821, " It is not an event, it is only a piece of news." may be said more truly of the death of Lord Granville. Ever since the break-up of the Liberal party in 1886 Lord Granville's personal weight in British politics had been diminishing. His importance, however, to the Gladstonian organization had not diminished. He was less affected by the social convulsion that attended that break-up than any other member of his party. This was due not only to his length of service and his admitted abil ity, but to his rare social tact, his admirable temper, and his unvarying urbanity. Neither Lord Spencer nor Lord Rosebery, between whom the leadership of the Gladstonians in the Upper House now lies, can pretend to the personal popularity or political tact of Papa Granville." A good deal of sympathy was felt beyond the lines of his own associates when in Mr. Gladstone's last Cabinet he was obliged to surrender his favorite portfolio of Foreign Affairs to a younger rival, and to content himself with the portfolio of the colonies With a man of less equal temper than Lord Granville the friction which brought about this surrender would have made trouble and perhaps even he would not have given in to the pressure of his chief had it not been that the depression in the coal and mining industries in late years so greatly reduced his income as to make the official salary of Cabinet Minister a matter of importance to him. When the Salisbury Goverament came in Lord Granville found himself obliged to sell his noble mansion in Carlton House Terrace, in which for years he had dispensed, with Lady Granville, the most charming hospitality. This house, one of the finest in London, was bought by one of the Muriettas. made Marquis of Sabaturoe by King Alebonso. who has since expended an enormous sum upon its re-decoration, if not upon its embellishment. Lord Granville. whose health was even then failing, has since resided chiefly at Walmer Castle, his official home, as Warden of the Cinque Ports. Coming to London with Lady Granville from time to time, he took a small house for the season, and in this way came to end his days at 14 South Audley street. Walmer Castle was much improved as a residence during his tenure of it, but he erupulously respected the picturesque little corner tower which was the favorite abode of the great Duke of Wellington for so many years. The little room, with its deep embossed window looking seaward, its quaint little cupboards in the walls for the Duke's toilet articles and book shelve, the nar-row camp bedstead on which the conqueror

of Waterloo died all remain as they were left by him. In his later years Lord Granville had beome somewhat deaf, suffering, indeed, from that infirmity almost as much as the Princess of Wales, but it has often been observed when these two distinguished personages were engaged in conversation that nobody not entirely familiar with the facts would over for a moment suspect that neither of them heard

word uttered by the other. It seems to be understood that the Gordon-Cumm ng case will be tried in about a month from this time, or at the most inconvenient possible moment of the London season in the seement according States. Yet this would circle of the Prince of Wales. The original beat to be precisely such a case. In the third burden of the affair falls upon the shoulders article of the Constitution of the United States of the Prince's old friend. Mr. Christopher is a supersally provided that the judicial Sokes, to when a satisfact of the organization

of the unfortunate party at Domeaster under the auspices of Mrs. Arthur Wilson. In this LET ITALY EXPLAIN THIS. case, as in so many others, the innocent man has to suffer for the untoward consequences of an

innocent act.
Private advices from Rome bring gratifying news of the Pope's marvellous virility. His intellect was never clearer than it is now and his physical bealth is probably better than at any time during the past ten years. When he ascended the throne of St. Peter, Leo found the expense of the Papal kitchen amounted to 3,000 francs monthly, and as his personal tastes were particularly simple and his habits extremely frugal, he saw an easy means of effecting economies which would increase the income which from the first be set apart for charitable purposes. The kitchen allowances were therefore aradually decreased until last year they averaged only 200 france per month. No outsider, however exalted in rank, ever received an invitation to Leo XIIL's table until Easter Monday, when, for the first time since the commencement of his Pontificate, he entertained at dinner a small company, including the ex-Grand Duchess of Tuscany, the Austrian Ambassador and wife, and several Cardinals. On Wednesday his Holiness had apother small party, and it is understood a similar entertainment will be given once a week in future. The new departure has some what embarrassed the mendacious scribes who have long delighted to portray the Pope as a mental and physical wreck, and they are now driven to make the absurd suggestion that these simple Vatican dinners, the cost of which will scarcely affect the tiny kitchen budget, are intended as rivals to the gorgeous banquets given by King Humbert at the

An amusing story is told of Sir William Thompson, the great physician, who has been ill for some time, but who is now mending. His medical attendants declare that they never had a worse patient in the matter of obstinacy. He would not take his medicine for days together, and it was only by the doctors threatening to abandon him altogether that he reluctantly consented to swallow the prescribed draughts. The leading physician expressing disbelief in drugs as a remedy for his own allments are under treatment is somewhat of a novelty and calculated to rouse many suspicions and misgivings in ordinary lay minds.

The Cunard Company have invited tenders

for two powerful steamships, which will be built with a view to crossing the Atlantic in tons each, and are to be 600 feet long and 65 feet wide. They will probably reach a cost of £400.-000. The Inman Company on their part intend to build two ships equally large and quite as powerful, with similar intentions as regards speed. These boats will be built in America. with a view to secure the subsidy to be granted to American-built mail steamers.

The announcement in the Italian newspapers that King Humbert's beir is to be betrothed to the Archduchess Marguerite is probably incorrect, but it has not yet been officially contradicted. Already passionate protests have seen made against the marriage of the Italian Prince to an Austrian Princess so long as Austrian soldiers pollute the sacred soil of Italy, as at Trieste, and irredentist patriots are lash-

ing themselves into fury.

Ex-King Milan has made a new proposal to the Servian Government, purely in the interests of his beloved Servia, his friends say. He suggests that in order to save bookkeeping and other inconveniences 4,000,000 france should be paid forwith to his credit in a Paris be; a in lieu of the annuity heretofore allowed him, and in full settlement of his slaims on the Servian Treasury. The offer, which is not likely to be ac-blocked, which cynius so suppose that King Milan expects a blaze in the Balkans and is anxious to insure himself against loss. The Scotch newspapers say that S. Lee Bap-

ty, an English-Italian Jew, now managing the

Jamaica Exhibition, has been appointed Assistant Manager of the Chicago World's Fair. Aside from the impropriety of appointing a foreigner to such a position. Bapty has an unsavory record. He managed the greatest of all failures, the Edinburgh exhibition, was arrested at its close for not paying his guarantee of £500 and is now being aued for it. He has a wife and nine children. but he committed bigamy by marrying a Japasees young woman twenty years his junior. who was exhibiting at Edinburg. He had been intimate with her several months before, and the girl's father, it is said, forced him to marry her at the pistol point some years ago. Bapty failed in Glasgow for \$500. His creditors are still unsatisfied, and he has not obtained a indicial discharge of his debts, Before Bapty left Edinburgh several judgments were recorded against him for small personal debts. He had to do with the Brussels Exhibition and the Alexandra Palace in London, both of which failed badly. He drew enormously Edinburgh for personal expenses, pleasure trips, &c., from the Exhibition treasury, one item alone being for £1,800. his Jamaica contract was signed before these facts were known at Edinburgh. Bapty also managed the Manchester Exhibition, and was summoned for assaulting exhibitors personally. He is of a disagreeable manner, and at Edinburgh he was oftener found at the drink-

ing bar then in his office. The Royal Italian Opers. London, will reopen on Monday. The title is somewhat of a misnomer. Five of the prima donne are American, two are British, and two Italian, while of the leading artists ten are French or Belgians, six Germans, three Poles, and four are representatives of Roumania. Sweden, and Spain. There are thirty-one operas in the repertory, of which twelve are by Italians, eleven by Germans, seven by Frenchmen, and one by an Englishman. Great interest is taken in the production of "Faust" on Tuesday, when Miss Eames s young American soprano, who has been trained in Paris and has for some time past been singing at the Grand Opera, will make her debut as Marquerite. Miss Eames will also appear on Saturday as Elsa to the Lohengrin of

Jean de Reszke.
Miss Marie Halton replaced her country voman, Geraldine Ulmar, now Mrs. Caryll, in La Cigale" at the Lyric Theatre on Thursday evening, and made a very favorable impression. er singing and acting being alike heartily

praised by the critics.

Capt. Hains, commodors of the Cunard fleet, sailed on the Etruria to-day upon his 501st ss the Atlantic. Mrs. Lincoln has resumed her Friday after-

The Pope's Eacyclical,

BOSTON, April 4 .- The Rome correspondent of the Pilot says that the long-looked-for encyclical of the Pope on the social question will syclical of the Pope on the social question will appear late in April or in May. The Pope is most desirous that this encyclical shall be soread throughout the world, and he has taken every means to render this desire elective. The encyclical is to be published in latin, and accombasied by an authorized translation lato the various languages of the civilized world. The Encilsh version is almost completed, and is the work of a learned member of the Anglo-Benedictine Congregation, the Right House John Cuthbert Hedley, Bishop of Newport and Menevia in England. It is said that in the first part of this encyclical the Holy Father suggests the propriety of the chief leaders of the social movement holding a Congress in liome in order that views might by readily in terchanged between them and the Vatican.

Dining Cars to Washington.

WE HAVE A CASE AGAINST HER FOR HARBORING MURDERERS.

Two of the Assassian of Paymester Me-Clure at Wilkesburre Fled to their Native Land, Taking \$10,000 Stolen Money With Them-No Assurance Yet That They Were Punished-Mr. Blaine Looking Into the Case Through Gov. Pattison.

WILKESBARRE, April 4.-Secretary Blaine. through Gov. Pattison, yesterday addressed a long communication to District Autorney Department at Washington all the particulars of the mountain tragedy in Luzerne county. over two years ago, when Paymaster McClure was killed by Italian assassina.

Contractor McFadden of Philadelphia was building a section of new road for the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the mountain. In his employ were two men named Barney McClure and Hugh Flansgan. The former was paymaster and the latter stable boss. On the morning of Oct. 19, 1888, McCture drew \$12,000 from the Wyoming Bank here and proceeded to the mountain in company with Flanagan to pay the men. In a lonely spot in the road both men were shot dead and their money was taken.

Mr. McFadden employed private detectives

and spent \$7,000 in running down the assas-sins. The crime was finally fastened on three Italians—"Red Nose Mike," Giussipo Bevivi-no, and Vincenzo Villalli. The two latter, who were not well known, fied to Italy. Red Nose Mike, who was shadowed by the detectives all the time, could not get away. He was finally arrested, convicted, and hanged. "The facts in the case I have furnished to Secretary Blaine," Mr. Darte said to-day. "Once before they were sent to the State De-

partment in the hope that we would be able to extradite 'Red Nose Mike's' pais, but Mr. Blaine was unable to effect their extradition What object he has in view now I don't know. and would not be at liberty to tell if I did. Mr. Blaine was very anxious in his letter to me to find out the exact amount of money the Italian murderers carried away with them. Of course I can't tell the exact amount, but it was close on to \$10,000.

"After the murder was committed the money was hidden in the woods. 'Red Nose Mike.' who knew he was being watched, did not dare to go near the hiding place, but the other two men, who were not known, visited the place where the treasure was hidden quite frequently. One night they took all the money, put it n a trunk, and left for New York. Red None Mike got only a few hundred dollars out of When Secretary Blaine first asked for the extradition of the prisoners, he also requested that the money in their possession be selzed. It is possible now," continued Mr. Darte. "that Mr. Blaine may again ask for the extradition of the men."

At the time of his trial Mike made a full confession, implicating Bevivino and Villalli. This confession and all the other testimony in the trial was forwarded to Italy. It was to have been used in the trial there of the escommitted before coming to America. There s said to be reason to believe, however, that this trial never took piace, and that the Italian Government has failed to bring the criminals to justice for offences committed there. District Attorney Darte said that the United States had a far botter case against Italy than Italy had against the United States, and that if the question is properly considered it would go against the Italians.

NO CHANCE FOR O'MALLEY. The Mob Lenders Decide to Deal with

Him in Case He is Acquitted, NEW ORLEANS, April 4.-O'Malley, the detective in the Hennessy case who was threatened with death if he returned here, will not be disturbed for the present at least. At the meeting yesterday some of the Safety Committee thought that inasmuch as O'Malley had returned in defiance of the order to keep away some action should be taken. It was finally was no conviction the matter should be taken in their own hands and O'Malley be dealt with summarily. Should the trial, therefore, result in O'Malley's acquittal, unless the case against him is very weak, it is probable that an at-tempt will be made to lynch him. The Delta, of which Mr. Wickliffe. one of the

leaders of the mob which attacked the parish prison, is editor, explains the situation thus:
"When it became generally known that O'Malley was in the city, had surrendered and given bond, and was on the streets, ominous mutterings were heard, and the feeling of indignation became greater, but the counsel of the men in whom the people trusted prevailed. and the citizens determined to let the law take its course. The Mafia strangled, the people dispersed and resigned again to the courts the punishment of crime. It has not been demonstrated that the courts are powerless to punish perjury and bribery and to check the assassination of justice and the murder of trath, and until it is so demonstrated the people have no right to sesort to the last refuge left them-the exercise of their sovereign power by a resumption

of their delegated authority." O'Mailey seems to have planned his return well, when the excitement over Baron Fava attracted attention from him. The pluck he showed helped him. O'Malley still refuses to talk, but promises to tell a sensational tale. He insists that every one of the Italians lynched was innocent, that he will prove it. and that the mob leaders will yet apologize to their widows and orphans. Hennessy had other enemies than the Italians, he says: O'Malley had arranged with persons of in-

fluence to work up an entirely different clue as soon as the case against the Italians was disposed of. He denies that there was any bribery or attempt to bribe the jury. The only indictment against him relative to the Hennes-ay murder trial is as accessory before the fact to McCrystal's attempt to bribe a tales juror The indictment is somewhat of a surprise, as i was thought that the Grand Jury would be able to find some direct evidence of jury brib-

ing against him, As O'hialley passed along the streets to-day he was surrounded by groups of people cage: to hear his side of the case. He avoided extended conversations, but answered the quesions put to him with a show of frankness. He said that when he gave his interview to the public it would contain so many disclosures that a number of people now joining in the cry against him would hide behind their doors. What do you think of the parish prison af-

fair ?" asked a bystander. "Those men were innocent and the people made a big mistake. Each one of the nineteen men made a statement to me which I investi-gated and reported upon. I found that all of them told the truth, with one exception." " Politz," said some one, and O'Malley replied:

You've guessed it." "I had such confidence in their innocence that I offered small bets that all of the accused would be acquitted. All this talk about my suborning witnesses and bribing jurors is un-true. You heard the witnesses, and, so help me God. I never approached any of them with reference to what testimony they were to give. The closest the Grand Jury has got to me is to indict me upon matters that happened eight years ago. I have sworn that I was not coufelony in Cleveland, and my name does not appear upon the records of the court which tries telonies in Cleveland. Petty larceny is not a felony in Ohio, You must remem-

ber that I was only 17 years old then, and if men were constantly held responsible for the mistakes they made when they were boys there would be very few ministers."

AN INTERVIEW WITH BUDINL

The Italian Premier Says He Has No Intention of Pushing Any Demands. Boston, April 4.—The Herald to-night prints a special from Rome, Italy, which says: "An eminent friend of Rudini's asked him to-day how he felt toward the United States. The Prime Minister's reply was that he harbored none but the most friendly feelings toward the United States Government, and that these feelings had not been disturbed by recent events. He said that he had no intention of pushing any demands, and was content with having taken one positive step as a protest against what he was led to believe at the time was a neglect on the part of the United States Government to protect the lives of the Italian citizens in America under the provisions of the treaty. He expressed himself as aware that to do anything more than justice would be a grave error on his part, as he had perfect confidence in the sincerity and justice of the United States Government. Finally be said: "I shall now simply wait for the further detalls of the New Orleans affair, of the charac-

talls of the New Orleans affair, of the character of the slain men, of the action of the Louisiana authorities, and of the intentions of the United States Court. Whatever it may be, I am quite sure that a settlement thoroughly satisfactory to both parties will be made, and that the friendship that binds the two nations will remain unaliterable and secure."

Washington, April 4.—It was announced this morning that the State Department would have nothing to make public to-day respecting the Italian correspondence. The excitement in departmental circles over liaron favas though somewhat better this morning, is still quite weak and confined to his room. He had intended to sail from New York to-day, but it is impossible to tell now how long hy will be detained in Washington.

Volunteers for service in the army in case of war are still coming in to the War Department. Acting Secretary Grant to-day received telegrams from Alabama. Missouri, and South Dakota to the effect that the senders were prepared to bring large numbers of volunteers to the Government service.

Dr. Verdt Defeuds His Americanism WASHINGTON, April 4.- The interview with Dr. Verdi of this city, so widely published, has caused many severe reflections upon his Americanism, and this afternoon the Doctor pub against such insinuations. He says in part:

Everything that is dear to me is American and in
American. Now I am pointed out by newspaper reporters as an Italian using violent language sgainst the
American. I protest against this as absolutely unfair
and untree I am an American citizen to the backbone, who would user flinch in his duty to his adopted
country. I thank God for America every day of my
life. I owe my ancees all the bonor I have received,
to the country of my adoption. My allegiance was sincers, my loyalty is indisputable. I cast back with some
cers, my loyalty is indisputable. I cast back with some
any insinuation or charge to the country.
From whatever service, My children have never
known any other than the American soil, and their language is the language of their native land. After forty
years of loyal Americanship. In closest suffain the lifsituation of the inference. From interviews held with me,
that I view the people and outclais of New Orleans a
murdevers, or attact any other blame to them, than that
of being accessories, if having it in their power to prevent the bloodshed they failed to do so. against such insinuations. He says in part:

HOBOKEN THEATRES CLOSED TO-DAY This Sunday Closing Movement Means

Business-Saloons Not Yet Bothered. The Hoboken theatres will not be open today. The arrest of Manager Sigfried Cronheim on a bench warrant issued by Judge Lippincott his brief incarceration in the county iail, and the pointed remarks made by Judge Lippincoit, have warned him and the Hoboken police that there is something serious in the Bunday closing movement. Mr. Cronheim remained in the jail Friday night until about 9 c'clock, when he was balled by Nicholas

Mr. Jacobs of Jacobs's Theatre has not been arrested. The constable who went in search of him with a bench warrant learned that he is in Chicago. The theatre will not be open to day. W. S. Moore. Mr. Jacoba's representative, having been notified by Chief of Police Donovan that the theatre must be kept closed. If either of the theatres should be opened, not only the managers but the performers, attachés, and even the people in the audionce would be liable to arrest as disorderly persons. Nothing will be done at present about the saloons, at least not until after election. There was a rumor circulated that complaints would be made against Mayor Grassmann and Police Commissioners Cople and Kauffmann, and bench warrants issued for their arres; but there is no foundation for it. Police Commissioner Kauffmann is a member of the new Grand Jury, but it is more than probable that Judge Knapp will excuse him from seving. Twenty-four names are always drawn for the Grand Jury, but one is excused in order to leave an odd number and prevent a tie. day, W. S. Moore, Mr. Jacoba's representative

SUPPOSED TO BE TYPHUS.

A Sick Woman from Hamburg Taken from

The Health Department has under investigation at the North Brother Island Hospital case of supposed typhus fever. The patient is Fannia Goldberg, 17 years old. She was removed from 117 Henry street. On Thursday the case was reported to the Bureau of Conta-gious Diseases and the sanitary inspectors who were sent to investigate it suspected that it was typhus. While the physicians are unable as yet to make a positive diagnosis, the history of the case leads to the belief that it is typhus. The girl arrived here by steamer from Hamburg about March 17. She was accompanied by two other young girls.
They have all been living with the family of Samuel Lipsechutz at 117 Henry street. The Lipsechutz's are relatives of the Goldberg girl. The latter was taken sick immediately after her arrival, and she had lain sick unattended by a physician for nearly two weeks. Last Wedneeday she was so ill that Lipsechutz went to the dispensary at 312 Broome street and asked a physician to come and see her.
The Lippechutz family live in the basement of the tenement house, which has twenty-two families in it. Don't less many persons saw the sick girl and were exposed to the contagion which she is thought to be afflicted with. The health officers fumicated the house.

In Hamburg Miss Goldberg was for three days in an emigrant hearding house. Nearly all enses of typhus fever that have developed in this city in years past have been traced to Hamburg. typhus. The girl arrived here by steamer BRICKLAYERS VS. BOSSES.

A Strike Threatened in Jersey City Causes the Bosses to Unite.

There is an impending strike of bricklayers in Jersey City. At a recent meeting of the Bricklayers' Union it was decided to demand an increase of wages. Bricklayers now are naid 45 cents an hour for nine hours a day and 50 cents an hour for Saturday, when they work only eight hours. The union will demand 50 cents an hour for every working day. The decents an hour for every working day. The demand will be made to morrow and a reasonable time granted for its consideration by the boss masons. If the bosses refuse to grant the increase there will probably be a strike. The boss masons are inclined to make a fight. They heard of the action of the union, and a largely attended meeting was held Friday night, at which an organization was formed with the title of the "Boss Masons" Protective Association of Hudson County." William C. Whyte was elected President, James Billington Secretary, and Richard English Measurer. The organization is to be permanent. One of the prominent members said that the demand the bricklayers propose to make will not be acceded to. The bosses have made numerous contracts on estimates based on the present rate of wages, and an increase in pay now would result in serious loss to them.

The Salvation Army Suppressed.

BUENOS AYRES. April 4 .- The police authorities of this city have closed the Salvation Army halls here, asserting that the Army is not recognized by the Church. The Salvationists have appealed to President Feligrini; on the ground that the action of the police is in violation of religious liberty.

"Y. & H." Bilck Licorice. Quality deligious Sold by druggiats every where .- Ade

Beasonhurat-by-the-Bea.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S MISSION. Canada Will Make a Proposition to Out

OTTAWA, Ont., April 4.—Sir Charles Tupper reached the city from Washington this forenoon. Directly on his arrival a meeting of the Cabinet was held, lasting two and a half hours. after which Sir Charles Tupper, Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, and the Hon G. E. Foster, Minister of Finance, left by the

2 o'clock train for New York.

There is great rejoicing in Government eircles over the success of Sir Charles Tupper' mission to Washington. The fact that the Government organs said that the High Commissioner went there simply to confer with Secretary Blaine shows that af-fairs took a brighter turn than had been anticipated. The Government, it is learned from an authoritative source, will make a proposition at the conference to be

held in Washington on Monday. The Government is not prepared to make any radical departure from the present policy of protection toward the manufacturing interests, but feels disposed to make an offer based on mutual concessions which will not sacrifice

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Davis has 1,829 Plurality, but the Repub-

Hean will Get the Office. PROVIDENCE, April 4. - The returns from Wednesday's election, as corrected by to-day's advices, show the vote for Governor to have been as follows: Burton. Nationalist, 884; Davis. Democrat. 22,249; Ladd, Republican, 20.095; Larry, Prohibitionist, 1.829. These figures show that Davis's plurality over Ladd was 1,254, but he lacked 960 votes of the majority necessary to elect. The complexion of the Legislature shows: Senste, 22 Republicans, 7 House, 34 Republicans, 19 Democrats, and 19 to be chosen, which will give the Republicans on joint ballot a majority of one with their present strength.

AN EXPLODED BOILER'S FLIGHT. It Goes Through the Roof and Over Houses and Travels 800 Feet.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—The boiler of the West End Gas Company exploded to-night. The boiler was an upright one and it went straight up through the roof over Foley's livery stable. which is three stories high, and then over a row of frame buildings, in the rear of the stable, and up into a lot on Steuben street, a distance of about 500 feet. No one was in the building when the explosion occurred and its ause is not known.

A PARROT'S BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Fatal Blood Poisoning the Result of Slight Injury Indicted by the Bird.

READING, Pa., April 4.—Gottlieb Rehm of 422 North Ninth street, this city, who was bitten some days ago by a pet parrot, has died from the effects of the wound, after suffering inlichm fed some raw meat to his parrot, which was sitting, as was its custom, on a perch outside the cage. Richm endeavored to drive the bird back into its cage, and it turned flercely upon him and bit the index fluger of his left hand. The wound bled a little, but did not cause much pain. Within an hour, however, lichm had shooting pangs in the hand, which rapidly began to swell.

Various remedies were applied, but on the nith day blood poisoning was evident. His whole body then began to swell. Br. D. L. Beaver attended the patient. For the last few hours he was unable to speak. Then death came is his relief. He was 75 years of age and was a native of Goeppingen, Wurtemburg, Polly is still alive. l'ehm fed some raw meat to his parrot, which

Getting Rid of the Grip.

The physicians of the Health Department are agreed that the epidemic of grip has about run its course. There were eight deaths reported resterday which were attributed to grip, for the most part complicated with other causes making forty-sight such deaths for the week and seventy-one since the appearance of the malady. The number of deaths from noon Friday until noon Saturday was 145, which is very close to the normal. The deaths for the last week from throat and lung troubles were much greater in number than for the week preceding. The deaths from pneumonia were 224, as axainst 179 for the week ending March 28. Consumption had 137 victims as axainst 28. Consumption had 197 victims as against 124 the week previous, and bronchitis 60 as compared with 47.

There were 244 policemen on the sick list

resterday. Chicago's Death Rate Still Growing.

CHICAGO, April 4.—The city's mortuary record for the past week is greater than that for the preceding seven days, which was considered alarming. This work there was a total of 951 deaths, an increase of 17 over the figures of the preceding week. To-day was sunshing. however, and it is believed that the grip epidemic is now on the wane.

Old Soldiers Indigunat Over an Article in the Century Mugazine.

INDIANAPOLIS. April 4.-Ex-Federal soldiers here are indignant over an article in the Century Magazine for April, charging that the Confeder Magazine for April, charging that the Confederate prisoners of war were almost starved, ate rate and dogs, had insufficient clothing, and were cruelly treated while confined in Camp Morion here during the war. W. H. Holloway, who was private secretary to Gov. Morton during the war, and who made daily visits to the camp, pronounces every material statement in the article untrue. He says he proposes to prove it from official sources, in an early number of the Century.

Suicide from Washington Bridge. A poorly clad man of 35 years threw himself at 5:30 last evening from the east span of Washington Bridge to the ground, a distance of 147 feet.

He fell within a few feet of the New York and
Northern Railroad tracks. He was killed insignify. Almost all his bones were broken.

He had a memorandum book with a sort of
will in it. written in German, and the address
of Dr. Theodore Neumann, 101 East Eighth

The suicide is believed to be Dr. Neumann's brother-in-law, R. Schulze of Brooklyn. Sixteen Italians Turned Back. Sixteen Italians, declared by the Barge Of-fice physicians to be physically until to land, were debarred yesterday.

The Weather.

An area of high pressure, with fair weather, dom-inated the country yeaterday, except the eastern part of the lake regions and the middle Atlantic and New England States. There were drizzling showers in this city, rain in Virginia, and ligha snow in northern New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessea. In all the States, except those bordering the Atlantic and Gulf coasts it was below freezing. In the lake regions and central Rocky Mountain States it was from 10° to 20° below freezing. The coldest place was Rockliffs, Can., 10° above zero. Brisk northwest winds prevailed along the coast.

There were still no storms developing in any part of In this city the highest Government temperature was

43º: lowest 88"; average humidity, 76 per cent.; wind northwest: average velocity, 18 miles as hour; bigbest, 24 miles, at noon. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Sun

building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: Average on April 4, 1860.

AVERAGE OR APPLY TO A COMMENT THAT S.P. M. SUSPAT.

For Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetta, Rhode Island, Connection, slightly cooler, fair weather; porthwesterly winds; warmer; fair on Monday, For easiern New York, easiern Pennsylvania, and New fersey, fair; northwesterly winds; slightly cooler; fair on For the District of Columbia Maryland, and Delaware, continued coid, fair weather Sunday; warmer, fair Monday; northwesterly winds.

Through Cars for Oswego and Ogdensburgh Daily, except Saturday, on fast St. Louis express, leaving Graud Central Station at 2:15 P. M.—Ads.

CASTAWAYS ON RONCADOR.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE HOME OF LAND CRABS INVADED BY WARNER MILLER'S TOURISTS.

Nearly a Week on Eighty Plat and Barret Acres - A Cheerful Crowd, Though Water Ran Low and Provisions werd Canned - Timely Discovery of Potable

Finid in an Old Well - Rescued at Last. GREYTOWN, Nicaragua, April 4.- The little here to-day with all the passengers of the steamship Aguan, wrecked on March 25 on the coral reef six miles south of the desolate island of Roncador in the Caribbean Sea.

The rescuing vessel, which was despatched from one of the Corn islands when the news of the wreck reached there, belongs to F. A. Pellos, one of the Hon. Warner Miller's unlucky party, who were going down to inspect the Nicaragua Canal. He is a New Yorker, and his handy little steamer was fashioned by the

shipwrights of Camdon, New Jersay,

Her record as a twin-serew craft, to the men and women whom she transported from the flat and dreamy isle of sand to this port, is brighter than that of the City of Peris.

The Aguan was on her way from Kingston. Jamaica, to this place when she discovered the reef south of Roncador. The son was calm and the full moon, shining from a cloudless sky, gave a twilight brightness to the scone. If there had been a sea on the nearmess of the reof might have been indicated by breakers. The very culmness of the water concessed the danger.

The usual lookouts were of no avail. The sudden grounding of the vessel, going under full headway, was the first intimation the offcers received of the existence of the reef. She struck at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. March 26. Nearly every inch of her keel was The offer in charge of the bridge signalled

to the engineer to stop and back. As a big hole had been crushed in the hull of the Aguan. it was fortunate that her engines had not the power to move her.

The passengers were awakened by the shock of the impact. But they were not punis stricken. They were assured by the officers of the ship that they were in no danger, and they quietly dressed and came on deck. There was nothing in the appearance of sky or sea to alarm them.

They stood and sat around on deek until daylight, which revealed a faint line of surf, nature's inadequate danger signal to navigators, 100 yards ahead, and stretching beyond vision to the right and lett. Here and there some rocks could be seen jutting from the line of foam. It was decided after breakfast to launch the

lileboats and land on Bancador Island, six miles to the north. All hands except the Captain and seven of the crew were landed during the day, and one of the boats was sent to summon assistance from Old Providence Island, about seventy miles to the southwest. Nothing but hand baggage was brought ashere by the passengers. The crewlanded provisions, water, and tents,

The party was cheerful and felt confident that They spent Friday, Saturday, and a part of sunday exploring the eighty flat and scres. It seemed to have been created for the penefit of sea birds and land crabs.

Some of the crew became drunk on Sunday, and threatened mutiny because they were they declared, made to work too hard. The disorder was soon quelled. But for the centilential land crabs the party would have had

little cause for complaint up to Sunday. Then the prospect of the water giving out gave the castaways something to think about The ship had settled so far that the main water tank was submerged, and the sailers could get no more water from it. A well, filled in with sand dug by the turtle bunters of Old Providence, who visit the island once a year, was

found. The relief of everybody was great when the diggers at the old well found water, somewhat hard, but entirely saltless. There were then only 300 gallons of the ship's water left for ninety-three persons, who did not kn long they might remain on the island.

On Easter Monday on Easter service was onducted by the English Bishop of Honduras. All the fresh provisions were exhausted, and the party lived thereafter on a scanty allowance of canned food.

Nature was prodigal to the unfortunates in sunshine and moonlight. The nights were magnificent and the heat of the sun was tempered by the cool trade winds. But for the land crabs and the prospect of a scarcity of food the party would have been content to stay wrecked for a few more days for the novelty of the experience. But they were destined soon o be rescued.

At 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon a little sail was sighted a few miles off the coast. It was the irst seen by the people on the Aguan since she oft Jamaica. The sail belonged to a fishing schooner manned with a black crew from Old Providence.

Her skipper had sighted the wrecked steamer on the reef and had headed for the island after seeing the signals of distress displayed there. His vessel was too small to take off the party, and he sailed away to find other succor.

on last Tuesday afternoon, the Presidente Carazo had all the stranded passengers, each with a satchel full of mementoes of their shipwreck, safe on board. They were anded here on Thursday. Among them are ex-Senator Warner Miller, President of the Nicauraguan Canal Company; Secretary Rogers, &, Hilton Scribner, President of the Fourth Avenue railroad-Miss Scribner, Charles Watrous, C. L. Merriam, C. C. McArthur of Troy, Stanton Sickles, Lawyer William M. Marvin, Major C. E. Dutton and Lieut. Guy Howard of the Army. James Rankin, agent of the steamship company, Mrs. Rankin, Mrs. Clarke. D. McN. Stauffer, H. F. Donaldson. Major Joseph Kirkland, John B. Spears, Kemper Bocock. Elbert Rappleye, W. E. Simmons, Rafael de Echaeira, C. C. James, C. A. Smith, and H. F. Gooch.

General Manager George W. Davis of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company received, yesterday morning, this despatch from the Hon. Warner Miller, dated at Greytown: 'Arrived at Greytown on Thursday morning. April 2, per steamship Presidente Carazo,

All safe and in good health." General Manager Davis said that the steamship referred to was sent from Corn Island to the Roncador Reef to bring the party to Greytown. Mr. Davis said he had received no infor-

mation as to the fate of the steamship.

It is not believed by the officers of the company that the accident which has caused the detention of a week will make any change in he programme of the party. It is extremely probable that the Aguan will be nearly a total wreck.

James Rankine, the New York representa tive of the Honduras and Central American Steamship Company, who was a passenger on the Aguan, also sent a despatch to the office of the line here announcing the safe arrival of himself and his friends at Greytown.

An American Citizen Meld in Italy.

Br. JOSEPH, Mo., April 4.-Dr. William & Leach of St. Joseph. is one of the American citizens held in Italy by the Italian Government. His family received despatches from him yeaterday, which was the first knowledge they had he was in Italy.

E & W. "The Incas Collar." E & W.

Long Beach, L. L. For rooms in hotsl or coltages address John T. Devine, Grand Hotel, Broadway and Bist at -460. The date property is a second

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